TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Fire Losses in Constan-

tinople.

Turkish Charity Towards the Houseless Christians.

Italian Revolutionism and Austrian Conservatism.

Monarchism and Absolutism in Spain.

DICKENS' RELIGION AND WILL.

Brilliant Scene on the French Turf.

TURKEY.

Less of Life-Repairing Damages-Native The Great Fire in Constantinople-The

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11, 1870. s impossible to say exactly how many lives lost during the confiagration here some days ago. Some put the number at 300 and others at 4.300. These are the extremes, and there are estinade everywhere bet, ween these extremes.

The Sultan has been very active in extending relief to the sufferers ever since the calamity curred. More than 1 50 houses of the Turks have have been throw, open to the Christians who were burned out, and large sums of money have been subscribed for them by people irrespective of sect.

ITALY. .

Italian Revolution, Exterior and Interior. The Economista reports that the correspondence between the Italian and Swiss governments on the

ubject of threatened invasion of Italy by the adrents of Mazzini has assumed a milder tone. A despatch from Vienna states that a descent of Italian revolutionists from Austrian territory is threatened, and that the Austrian government is

taking measures to guard against the movement. SPAIN.

The Crown Question.

. MADRID, June 11, 1870. There is still some excitement over the question of the future ruler of Spain. The Orleanists in the Cortes have been joined by those who recently adhered to Espartero. These now all favor the Duke of Montpensier, with Marshal Serrano as their second choice, if the Duke does not accept or Serrano cannot be

Debate and Indecision.

MADRID, June 12, 1870. The session of the Cortes yesterday was wholly devoted to debate on the election of a monarch, but no result was reached, and hardly any progress has been made since the commencement of the discussion on Monday. The journals generally express dissatisfaction at

the dilatory and indecisive character of the proceed-Human Freedom and Free Trade.

MADRID, June 11, 1870.

The sessions of the Cortes have been for the most part monopolized during the past week in debating

the proposition looking to the abolition of slavery is the Spanish colonies. The bill for opening the colonial ports is well re-

ceived and has siready been read twice

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 11, 1870. In his will Mr. Dickens leaves All the Year Round to his son, with many valuable suggestions about its

Dickens' Religion.

LONDON, June 11, 1870. The last letter written by Mr. Dickens was dated June 8. This contained expressions of the deepest reverence for religion, and is quoted in the newspapers to-day as repudiating any contrary impres ons which might be derived from accidental expressions in his books.

The Queen's Condolence. LONDON, June 11, 1870.

Upon the announcement of the death of Charles Dickens the Queen hastened to send a letter of condolence to the afflicted family.

Teryism Toning Down.

The conservative members of Parliament held a private meeting on Saturday night and resolved to support the government's Compulsory Education bill and oppose the amendments offered by Mr. Har-court and the National Educational League. Lord Derby is reported to have promised to desist from opposition to the Irish Land bill, and to seek

only to make such amendments as will render the measure acceptable to the House of Lords.

Serious Charges.

LONDON, June 11, 1870. The Boulton masqueraders, including the American Consul, Mr. Fiske, lately serving in Leith, Scotland, have been committed for trial on preliminary charges tending towards an indictment for very seri

LONDON, June 11, 1870. The Messrs. Laird ask for a suspension of opinion for a time respecting the new British turret ship Captain, just built.

Infailible or Fallible?

LONDON, June 12, 1870. LONDON, June 12, 1870.

The John Bull, a weekly journal, publishes a rumor that the Marquis of Bute is about to abjure

FRANCE.

Modesty and Light.

PARIS, June 11, 1870. nic honors which were recently tendered the m. General Mellinet was elected Grand Master of the Massoulc order in France by 160 votes vover Carnot who received 125 votes.

BAVARIA.

Indication of Peace. MUNICH, June 12, 1870. The Minister of War proposes a considerable reduction in the military establishment.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazilian Treaty of Peace with Paraguay Revolutionary Troubles Still Going on in Uruguay and Entre Rios.

LONDON, June 12, 1870. Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 23d uit. have been

The revolutionary movement in Entre Rios and

received. Senhor Paranhos, Commissioner of the Brazilian ent, had returned to Asuncion, where he had signed the treaty of peace with Paraguay.

THE FRENCH TURF.

Race for the Grand Prize of Paris illiant
Scene at Longchamps—The Imperial Facily
on the Ground—The Prize.

PARIS, June 12, 1870. The race for the Prix de Paris took place at Long champs to-day, and was attended by a vast multi-tude of spectators from Paris and the surrounding

country.

The Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial were present, and were received with great enthusiasm

Special interest was taken in the race, as many English and other foreign horses were entered.

The prize was won easily by the French filly Sornette, with two French colts second and third. The following is the summary of the race:-

THE RACE.

LONGCHAMPS, Sunday, June 12—Grand Frize of Paris, an object of art, the gift of the Emperor, and 100,000f, given half by the city of Paris and half by the five great railways of Paris, for entire colts and filles foaled in 1867, of every description and coun try, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000f, each, the sec-ond horse to receive 10,000f, and the third 5,000f, out of the stakes; colts to carry 121 lbs. and fillies

Major Fridolin's ch. f. Sornette, by Light, out of Surprise.
M. Adolphe Fould's ch. c. Minotaure, by Fiz-Gladiator, out of Marianne.
M. A. Schickler's ch. c. Valois, by Monarch, out of Bourg-ia-Reine.

Vone of the English horses are placed. Twelve

After the race a great crowd gathered before the Imperial stand, and gave repeated cheers for the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

The weather was fine and the course in excellent condition. It was noticed that the English horses were hissed by the crowd as they took their places for the start, and also during the race.

MAINE.

Fire in Lewiston-Central Block Nearly Destroyed-Loss Fifty Thousand Dollars. Lawiston, June 12, 1870.

A fire broke out this morning in Central block which was nearly destroyed. It was owned one-half by the First National Bank, which lost on the building about \$20,000; insured for \$15,500. The furniing about \$20,000; insured for \$15,500. The furniture of the bank was destroyed, but all its valuables were saved in its vaults. One store was owned by L. Wakefield, who lost \$6,000; insured for \$4,000. Another store was owned by P. McGillicuddy, whose loss is \$3,000; insurance \$4,000. Messrs. Cobb & Scraton lost two stores, valued at \$12,000; Mr. Cobb was insured for \$2,500, and Mr. Scraton was uninsured. The stores were occupied by W. F. Stanwood, books; W. F. Garceion, drugs, who lost \$3,000, insured for \$4,000; Mrs Reid, milliner; R. M. Hanscom & Co.; John Nash, planos; J. C. White & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers; Holman's insurance office, and the the law offices of Frye & Colton and M. T. Ludden. Many of the goods were safely removed. Frye & Colton lost a valuable library and all their papers. The City Rooms were also burned, but the records were saved. The lotal loss is from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Seizure of Liquors at Bangor-Republican Caucus. BANGOR, June 12, 1870.

The police seized yesterday fourteen packages of liquors of various kinds on board the steamer Alli-ance, from Boston, directed to different parties. ance, from Boston, directed to different parties. A good deal of opposition was made to the police officers by the agent and officers of the boat, but they were finally delivered up by order of the owners of the boat. After the liquors had been found and before they were landed the original marks were obliterated and the packages redirected to J. Giancy, of Boston, Mass. The seizure created a good deal of excitement and occupied the police the entire day. At the republican caucus last evening fifteen delegates were elected, a majority of whom are favorable to Hersey.

PENNSYL VANIA.

Coopers' Strike in Philadelphia-Seriou Charges of Arson Against the Strikers. PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1870.

The coopers of this city are now on a strike. ing the week several coopering establishments have been burned. On Friday night two were burned in the lower part of the city, and early this morning a large barrel factory of William B. Thomas, on Tweifth and Willow streets, was entirely destroyed. The building was six slories and 150 feet long, was in an unfinished condition and contained no stock. One man has been committed for trial for arson.

A Strange Divorce Suit-Can the Defendant in a Divorce Suit Remarry ?-The New York and Pennsylvania Statutes Conflicting.
PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1870.

In the Cours of Quarter Sessions yesterday, before Judge Allison, an interesting case was heard, the charge being adultery and bigamy against Gilbert R. Judge Ailison, an interesting case was heard, the charge being adultery and bigamy against Gilbert R. Rodan and Mary Tully. In 1833 Gilbert Rodan was married in the city of New York to Chaglotte Stafford and continued to reside with her until 1889—thirty-six years—having by her eight children. In 1869, Rodan, being sexton of Christ church, in New York, took up with one Mary Tully and left New York and came to Philadelphia, where they have continued to reside ever since. The adultery with the said Mary Tully was committed in April, 1860, and June following the decree of divorce was granted on the application of Mrs. Rodan. A certified copy of the divorce proceedings in New York, in which it was set forth that the divorce was granted upon proof of the commission of adultery by Gilbert Rodan with Mary Tully, was read. On benaif of the defendant, his counsel admitted that they had been living together as man and wife, which they really are, the marriage having taken place in October, four months after the decree of divorce. By the New York statute, as also by the statute of Pennsylvania, it is declared that when a divorce is obtained on the ground of adultery the guilty party is not permitted to marry during the divorced wife's hifetime.

The Judge said that it was clear the decree of divorce separated the husband and wife absolutely, but it was a question, and the only question in the case, whether the Court should not give effect to the New York statute. If so, the defendant, Gilbert Rodan, has been guilty of adultery. The crime of adultery is not indictable or punishable in the State of Pennsylvania, untess the offence is committed within its jurisdiction, and there is no evidence of the crime of adultery having been committed in this State.

The Court reserved its decision. The second wife

State.

The Court reserved its decision. The second wife is of prepossessing appearance and about forty years oid. Rodan is apparently fifty-five years of age.

A Bankruptcy Decision-Important Opinion on an Insolvency Case. PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1870.

Judge Ludlow yesterday delivered the following interesting and important opinion in the case of R. E. Winternitz, insolvent:—

interesting and important opinion in the case of R. E. Winternitz, insolvent:—

This is a rule to show cause why the petitioner should not be permitted to file a bond conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, then any there to present his petition for the benefit of the insolvant laws of the Court of Common Pleas, then any there is present his petition for the sensett of the insolvant laws of the Commonwealth. The case is this;—Winternitz was sued in the Supreme Court at nice period, in an action founded on actual fraud. Judgment for a large sum was obtained against him. Upon this judgment a case was instead, and he was arrested and it now in the county prison. Fending these proceedings the petitions or was adjudged bankrup on his own petition, and was discharged on June 18, 1968. The plaintiffs in judgment at side prime were notified, it is said, of the proceedings in bankruptor, and did not see fit to prove their dobt. Winternitz, who has been in continement more than sirty days, now desires to file the bond as required by our State in order that he may be discharged. It is very clear that if Courgress has legislated upon this particular subject the power of this Court uncher the laws of this black is a mead, and this because under the contrast. This position cannot be defined, and council for the plaintiffs in judgment are the laws of laws o that Congressional legislation upon the subject of deats suspends the operation of the State law upon the same subject, nor that, the law extends the jurisdiction of the United States cours over the person of a deblor; but whereas in this instance a clause in the act expressly excepts an indicated class of cases it surely must have been the intention of the national legislators not to interfers in a specified class of cases with the laws of the several States. To give any other construction to the act of Congress would be to leave the petitioner whout redress, and to declare that Imprisonment for debt had not only been revived in the United States, but was also the perpetual incarceration of the debtor, who, whatever may have been his conduct, is not to be purished with such severity. Let the petitioner give bond in the sum of \$15,000, conditioneds is provided by the insolvent laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Wallace, of 159 First avenue, was knocked down and kicked about the head in a brutal manner by James Matthews yesterday. Matthews was ar-rested by officer Kennedy, of the Seventeenth preWASHINGTON.

Secretary Fish Defending General Babcock's Action in St. Domingo.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST IN FRANCE.

Release of the Cuban Privateer Hornet.

Our Discourtesy Towards Denmark,

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1870. Secretary Fish and General Babcock. Secretary Fish was before the San Domingo inves

tigating committee last night, and produced the of-ficial correspondence of Baymond H. Perry, com-mercial agent at San Domingo. This correspondence covers a large amount of manuscript, and consists mainly of protests on the part of Raymond against concession and grants being made by the Dominican government to private parties after the negotiation of the treaty of annexation with the United States. Mr. Fish, in answer to a question, stated that he thought General Babcock would have transcended his powers had he presumed to ask the Dominican government to release Hatch.

The St. Thomas Treaty-Ill Feeling of the

Danish People.

Letters received from Denmark show that the government and statesmen of that country continue to be much mortified at the neglect of the Senate of the United States on the subject of the St. Thomas treaty, that body having two years ago been informed of its ratification by Denmark, and the period for the exchange of ratifications having been several times extended at the request of this government. The last time expired on the 14th of April. The Senate allowed it to clapse without one word for or against the treaty. The correspondence says the people feel now, as heretofore, that it is a clear breach of international good breeding, and that they have not been treated with the consideration that on friendly Power should show to another. It was supposed that the Senate, at the present session, would take some notice of the matter: but in this there has been disappointment. It seems to be settled that Denmark will make no further movement on that subject, especially in view of the fact that the proposition to purchase was originally made by the Executive Department of this government, Denmark being reluctant at first to enter into the negotiation It appears from these letters that the treatment by the Senate is more complained of than would have been the failure to ratify the treaty, and that if the treaty had been promptly acted on, though rejected. this would have left less unfriendly feeling than is manifested among the Danish people.

The Shipbuilding Interests in France. The United States Consul General for France, John M. Reade, Jr., has addressed a letter to John Lynch, chairman of the Committee on the Decline of American Tonnage, relative to the condition of the French naval and commercial marine. Mr. Reade calls special attention to the protection afforded the shipbuilding interests by the French government. This is in the form of a rebate or drawback similar to that proposed by the bill reported to the House by Mr. Lynch. Mr. Reade states that the provisions of this act seem to be inadequate to the actual requirements of the interest it was intended to protect. It is a notorious fact that shipbuilding in France has for several years past been gradually declining. The with every year. In view of these facts the principal shipbuilders in Havre, Bordeaux and other leading ports of France have addressed a series of manifes to the government, setting forth the inadequacy of the decree of June 19, 1866, and praying for further protection. The sense of their memorial may be stated in a few words, as follows:—The decline of shipbuilding in France is becoming more alarmingly apparent from day to day. Constructors are discouraged and are rapidly closing their yards, with drawing their capital from the business and investing in other directions. Since the tax on foreign French tonnage, foreign vessels have monopo lized an excessive portion of the carry-ing trade of France. The activity of the German Confederation, contrasts most unfavorably for France with the decline of her shipbuilding in terests, the abandonment of her yards and the decrease in her tonnage. The increased activity displayed by these Powers in the building of firs class vessels indicates that they appreciate the de-cline of the shipbuilding interests in France, and are important carrying trade. In the course of three of four years France will have fallen from the rank of a first class to that of a fourth or fifth class mar time Power. If the present unfortunate state of affairs is to be remedied the radical government to its marine and that allowed by foreign Powers to theirs must be taken into consideraoign rowers to theirs must be taken into considera-tion. If the requirements of the government ren-der an extension of the privileges accorded to French vessels impossible, certainly foreign ships should not be admitted to the enjoyment of the same privileges. The manufacturing interest of France, protected by a tariff varying from five to twenty-five per cent, has no right to demand a uniform rate of taxation on French and foreign tonnage, to the detriment of the national carrying trade, lowering the rate of freight and in the end transferring that trade entirely to foreign bottoms. The matter, thus fully explained, is now before the Chamber of Deputies, and a committee has been appointed to investigate and if possible apply a remedy to the evils of which the memorialists complain. Mr. Reade further states that the French government now pays government subsidies to steamship companies employed in its postal service to the amount of \$4,716,496. The New Bill for the Revival of American

Tonnage.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in

the House of Representatives on Friday last by Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania:— Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania:—
That from and after the passage of this act, whenever any imported materials are used in the construction, equipment or repair of sailing vessels or steamers built in the United States for the purpose of being sold to foreign owners or solely used in foreign trade and commerce, there shall be allowed and paid by the government of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to the parties building such vessels or steamers, a sum of money equal in amount to the duty which shall have been paid on such materials at the time of importation; and whenever materials of American growth or manufacture enter into the construction, equipment or repair of such ships or their machinery, there shall be allowed and paid to the parties building the same, under like regulations, a sum of money equal in amount to the duties on such materials if they had been imported from foreign countries; provided, however, that any sailing vessel or steamer built under the provisions of this act may enter into and enjoy the privileges of the coasting trade of the United States by paying into the Treasury of the United States by paying into the Treasury of the United States by paying into the Treasury of the United States by paying into the Treasury of the United States by paying into the Treasury of the United States or steamer, less ten per cent for each year she has been engaged in trade and commerce with foreign countries; and provided further, that the foreign trade shall be permitted to withdraw from bond, free of duty, all supplies and stores that may be required on shipboard while engaged in such foreign trade.

Proposed Commercial Policy of the Administration.

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tration.

It is stated that the President has organized, and is about to inaugurate, a commercial policy which will tend to bring to the United States the vast trade of the Spanish American States, which now principally goes to European ports. The design is to carry out the following suggestions in his annual message:—"I have already felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the republic of the United States and all independent ations on this consident. It may be well worth

considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into to secure mes. "e."

friendly, commercial and others, se." The Last Land Grant-Sensie, vial Excuses.

The bill granting lands to the Centre, and Passed the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who she passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 32 against 3, was voted for by many Senators who are opposed to hand grants to railroads, but who favored the grant to this road because it is one of the original branches of the Union Pacific Railroad, and had strong claims to both lands and bonds under the existing law. The bill grants lands only, and provides that no further bonds shall be given to this company. This is an ex-tension of the 100 miles of road already built running from Atchison west, and designed to connect with the Union Pacific at a point not further west than the hundredth meridian. The extended line of the road to be completed is about 150 miles, thus connecting the Missouri Pacific and the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad with the main trunk of the Union Pacific.

Release of the Cuban Privateer Hornet. The Cuban privateer Hornet has been under seizure since last fall at Wilmington, N. C. Mr. Lemus, as Charge of the Cuban republic, appeared in the District Court of North Carolina in November last and claimed the vessel as the property of the Cuban republic, but Judge Brooks decided the Court could not take notice of the existence of the republic o Cuba. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Circuit. But yesterday the President directed the release of the vessel and all the property seized to Mr. Fernando Macias, the original purchaser of the vessel from the United States government, requiring, however, bonds in the sum of \$50,000 that the vessel shall not be used to commit hostilities against Spain nor in any other way in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. General ties upon the bond of Mr. Macias. The vessel and other property restored are valued at about \$100,000, and the decision of the President to release is the cause of great rejoicing among the friends of the

Red Cloud's Departure Postponed. The departure of Red Cloud and his party for New York, which was to have taken place to-morrow, has been postponed. He desires another conference with the government authorities, which will probably be granted.

Mortality Statistics in the Consus. It appears that marshals and assistant marshals, in some quarters, have supposed the schedule of mortality in the present census to have been can-celled by the Amendatory Census act, passed last gentlemen that the cancelled schedule was the old slave schedule. The statistics of mortality are still to be obtained, and the Census Office is bending all its efforts to make them as complete and compre hensive as possible.

OHIO.

A National Anti-Secret Society Convention in Cincinnati-Diatribes Against Masonry and the Other Ancient Crafts-Festivities of the Typographical Union. CINCINNATI, June 12, 1870.

The National Anti-Secret Society Convention adopted the report of the committee, setting forth that the societies to which this Convention is opposed were essentially immoral and anti-Christian, therefore injurious to the whole social family; of heathen origin, especially Masons; charging that they ignore the the Masons; charging that they ignore the Christian religion, pray to unknown gods, naturally desecrate the Sabbath in parading through the streets at funerals; send their deceased to heaven, however they may have lived or died; are insubordinates or rivals of the Church and a snare to the young; are fallacious and deceptive, and that such membership is deserving the discipline of the Church in the case of new members who, after these admonitions, persist in clinging to the fellowship. Speeches were made this afternoon by Dr. Brown, of New York, and others, to a small audience.

brown, of New York, and others, to a small audience.

The International Typographical Union excursionists returned about four o'clock this morning, having spent the night on the river in feasing, toasting, speaking and dancing. All appear delighted with their reception here, and especially with the festivities of last night, which they entered into soon after the size die adjournment. A large number went home to-day.

Preparations for the Coming Snengerfest,

CINCINNATI, June 12, 1870. Preparations for the approaching Saengerfest have proceeded all day at the hall, which is being hand somely decorated with evergreens and flags. There night for male voices, with full orchestra. The programme for the line of march on Wednesday afternoon will be published to-morrow. The procession will embrace a large number of societies from abroad, all the societies of this city, the city Fire Department, municipal officers, home and foreign bands and the military. At the grand triumphal arch each singer will be presented with a wreath of flowers or a bouquet by young girls. From present appearances it will be the linest demonstration ever seen here.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

Patrick Donovan, six years of age, residing at No. 44 John street, fell overboard at the foot of Bridge street yesterday afternoon and was drowned. The

the house of John Otter, No. 317 First street, which, it is alleged, he entered id company with three others for the purpose of robbery.

Eliza Brown, a colored woman, was taken ill while riding in a Bushwick avenue car last night and was removed to the sidewalk, at the corner of Eim street and Myrtle avenue, where she died. The Coroner Fire Marshal Keady appeared before Justice

Waish yesterday and entered a charge of arson against William Weed, who was caught, under sus-

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning John Etter, residing at No. 317 First street, Williams-burg, was disturbed by the entrance of three maburg, was disturbed by the entrance of three ma-rauders to his residence, and on giving an alarm two of them ran away, while the third, Edward Blake, a youth of bad reputation, was secured by officer Taggart as he was attempting to get out of a second story window without his boots. Michael Ryan, one of Blake's companions, was afterwards arrested by officer Mangam. Both prisoners were locked up in the Fourth street station house.

EXCISE LAW ON STATEN ISLAND

The Richmond county Police Commissioners, at a neeting on Wednesday last, decided to compel the liquor dealers to closs their stores and saloons on Sunday. Accordingly yesterday morning Messrs. Sunday. Accordingly yesterday morning Messrs. Wiener, Reagan, Ernst, Shaeffer, Baidoff, Schumann and Heime were arrested and brought before Judge Garrett, by whom they were discharged. Some of the gin dealers were persistent, and would open their doors on the arrival of the boats from the city only to have them closed again by the police and the dealers arrested. The latter claim that the Excise Commissioners are the only ones having authority to order the arrests, and as the Excise Board has had no meeting the authority of the Police Board in the matter is denied.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 11—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 98 for the action. American securities quiet: United States Sive-twenty bonds, 1862, 88%; 1865, 91; ten-forties, 86%. Stocks quiet. Exis Railway shares, 17%; Hilneis Central, 112; Atlantic and Grast Western, 28. Liversoot, June 11—2 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull. Middling uplands, 1946, a 1936, 1 midding Orleans, 162%. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for errort and smeadation. lands, 10%d. a 10%d.; midding Orleans, 10%d. The sales of the day have been R.000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export and speculation. Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., June 11—2 P. M.—Lard, 70s. per cwt.; beef, 113s. per tierce of 30d be. for extra prime mess; bacon, 57s. 6d. per cwt. for Cum-berland cut.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company yesterday com-pleted their road to Pierce City, fifty miles west of Spring-field, No., and will push their work rapidly forward to the southwest boundary of the State, and thence through Indian

southwest boundary of the State, and thence through Indian Territory.

The grist mill of W. R. Jones & Co., at Washington Mills, Uluca, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss on the building is \$11,000; on the stock Rot Known. The insurance on the building is \$5,000, and on the stock \$8,000.

At midnight, Saturday, in Baltimore, two parties encountered each other in the western section of the effly. A free fight ensured, in which William the Among young man of respectable family, was struck with billy only the sand, from the effects of which he died in a short time. The Curoner's jury yesterday found that the blow was struck by William Union. Else mardarer has not yet been arrested.

NEW YORK CITY

Local and Police Paragraphs and Miscellar Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day o

Thomas Johnson, a satior, was choked to death death while eating his dinner in his boarding house, so Cherry street, yesterday.

John Hogan, of No. 1 Whitehall street, was badly stabbed by an unknown man, in a fight near his re-sidence yesterday. A Prussian, William Mastenson, living at 96 Ailen

street, was found on the Orenard street sidewalk yesterday, with a frightful cut on his head, and was Yesterday morning William Masterson, of No. 96 Allen street, was found in Orchard street with a se-

vere cut on his head. He was unable to tell how he received the wound. Sent to Bellevue Hospital. James Somers, of No. 20 Prince street, and William McGinty, quarrelled at the corner of Prince and Elizabeth streets last night, and McGinty, after stabbing Somers severely in the left arm, made his

During the progress of a fight at two o'clock yes terday morning at No. 242 Cherry street Mrs. Ellen O'Neil gouged out one of the eyes of Henry Kearney. Surgeon James dressed the injured part and the police are looking for Ellen.

Victorherren and his two children were driving down Third avenue, last night, became unmanagea ble, and one of the children, a girl, was thrown out and slightly injured. The wagon was broken to pieces.

was conveying a man to the station house, whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct at the corner of Eighth avenue and Porty-third street. The rum-ans threw the officer on the ground, beat him badly and succeeded in rescaing the prisoher. Ernest Kempf and Robert Donaldson got fighting in the residence of the former, 86 Forsythe street, at a stabled Kempf in the left leg, inflicting a severe wound. Donaldson was arrested and locked up in the Tenth precinct station house.

Sportly before four o'clock yerterday morning a man named Alfred Warner, a stranger in the city, while in a fit fell down a flight of stairs of premises No. 221 West street and expired soon afterwards. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest. De-cased lived in the country and called at the above location for ledging.

James Kilkenny, of No. 68 James street, becam

engaged in a fight with two brothers, John and Edward Slavin, in front of No. 63 New Chambers street, last night. John Slavin stabled Kilkenny danger-ously in his left shoulder. Both the Slavins were arrested and locked up in the Fourth precinct sta-tion house. Klikenny was taken to Bellevue Hospi-tal. James Williams, alias James Bourbon, Delevana

and Georgiana Way, alias Emma Hodgson, all noto rious panel thieves, were taken from the house No. 403 Fourth avenue, on Saturday night, by Captain Burden, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and yesterday committed by Justice Cox in default of \$1,500 bail Henry Hardy, of 493 Broome street, and Henry Sales, a native of Alaska, residing at 146 Baxter street, were both fully committed, in default of

street, were both intry committee, in details of \$1,000 ball, at the Tombs yesterday morning, on complaint of Mary Nolan, of 43 Marion street, who charges that, on June the 11th, Hardy, Sales and another man entered her room at the above address, and took therefrom a sewing machine worth \$45. ing in the water—one at pier No. 21 North river, and the other at the foot of 142d street, Harlem river. They were conveyed to the Morgue for identifica-tion. The first was that of a man of about forty years of age, five feet seven inches in height; had on black alpaca coat, gray panis, plaid fannet shirt and caliskin boots. The second is five feet five inches in height; had on white muslin shirt and black pants.

Henry Raabe was committed by Justice Coxf at Jefferson Market, vesterday upon complaint of Jacob Rothschild, of 265 Sixth avenue, charged with s at \$250, at various times during the past month. A portion of the stolen goods were found concaled under the prisoner's bed, at 239 Sixth avenue by dedectives Mulligan and Evans, of the Twenty-ninth pre-

A notorious Eighth ward rough, James Butler, of 267 West Houston street, was observed running through West Houston street near Hudson shortly before twelve o'clock last night by officer Crowley, before twelve o'clock last night by officer Crowley, of the Eighth precinct. The officer crossed the street to stop him, when Butler drew a revolver and fired a shot at him, which missed. Officer Crowley gave an alarm rap, and officer Byrnes seized Butler, who turned and fired on him, but missed, as he had missed Crowley. Officer Byrnes knocked him down with his club, and wrenched the revolver from his possession, three chambers of it remaining loated, Butler will be brought up at Jefferson Market this morning.

The Congregation Shaary Zedek celebrated in true Orthodox style the consecration of a Sefer Torah, presented to them by Mr. Joseph Wolf, one of the rustees of the congregation. The Scroll of the Law trustees of the congregation. The Scroll of the Law was brought in under a canopy, preceded by giris bearing waxen tapers, the Reader meanwhile chanting several appropriate Psalms. A sermon in German was delivered by Rabbi Streesand, but the feature of the occasion was the address delivered by Mr. J. P. Solomon, upon the "Influence of the Jewish Law." It was a carefully prepared address and delivered with telling effect. In the evening a banquet was given, at which the leading members of the congregation attended.

The Central Park Meteorological Department report for the week ending June 11, 1870, the followport for the week ending June 11, 1870, the following:—Barometer—Mean, 29.664 inches; maximum, at 0h. 0m. A. m. of June 5, 30.640 inches; minimum at two P. M. June 11, 29.870 inches; range, 170 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 67 degrees; maximum, at five P. M. June 8, 83.5; minimum, at five A. M. June 11, 55.5; range, 28 degrees. During the week rain fell as below noted:—June 5, 2:45 A. M. to 5 A. m., ot the depth of .0 inch; June 7, 8 A. M. to 9:45 A. M., .05 inch; June 7, 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. .05 inch; June 11, 0h. 0m. A. M. to 4:15 P. M., .20 inch; making the total amount of water for the week 1.36 inch. The distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,216 miles,

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The Fishermen at Lochiel, Pa., with General

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 12, 1870. President Grant and party were the guests of Gen-eral Cameron at his country seat at Lochiel to-day. The party leave in the early morning train for Wash-

eight o'clock P. M. was passing through Dutch Kills,

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON LONG ISLAND. As the train due at Hunter's Point at half-past

on Saturday night last, Robert Alexander, a man residing near the railroad, attempted to cross in front of the approaching locomotive and was struck and thrown about twenty feet to one side, directly into the water, which, on account of the extremely high tide, had filled the ditch between the Flushing nd the Long Island railroads. The man was pic ked up and taken by the train to flunter's Point and a physician summoned. From the time he was taken up until he died (about forty-give minutes) he was unconscious. It was found, on the post mortem examination made by Dr. Dennier, that, ingaddition to a fracture of the skuil, a compound fracture of one arm and a fracture of the leg, the heart, liver and lungs of the unfortunate man had been literally torn to pieces. Since January four persons have been struck by trains in this immediate neighborhood—two by the Long Island and two by the Finshing trains. Of these three were walking on the track at the time of the accident, and one, Alexander, was attempting to cross. In fact the passing of trains through Dutch Kills is so common (sixry passing in addition to construction trains) that the people seem to take no heed of them. Alexander had left home for some meal, and was returning with it when the unfortunate accident happened. He leaves a wife and several children. It is understood that the railroad corporation propose to assist the widow. pic ked up and taken by the train to Hunter's Point

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

A Hoboken Police Sergeant Narrowly En

Yesterday afternoon Aid Bourke was solicited for money by one John Stubenfold, at the corner of Newark and Adams street, Hoboken. The officer, of ark and Adams street, Hoboken. The officer, of course, endeavored to reason with the man, but the latter became furious and tore Mr. Bourke's cietnes. John's wife rescaed him from the officer and wear up stairs. The aid took a citizen up to the room, but in arresting John he was thrown on a bed, when John's wife raised a large axe and would have spik Mr. Bourke's skull but for the citizen, who knocked her arm aside. Finally Subenfold and his wife were locked up, Recorder Pope observing that they should probably go to State Prison.

The Latest Theory of Erzold's Disappears

Frederick Etzold, of Union Hill, N. J., is \$15,000 in debt, as far as can be ascertained. A poor man-named George Colloid "is stuck" for \$300, waite named George Colloid "is stuck" for \$309, while one Adolph Roen is minus \$275 by the disappearance of Etzold. His wife yesterday derlared herself a bankrupt in the presence of some neighbors, and does not seem concerned for her husband's safety. Her journey to Bridgeport, it is said, was a meyer formality, and the people of the district now favor the theory that Mr. Etzold fied to escape the calls of his creditors.

The Sabbath Exodes to Heboken.

Nearly thirty thousand persons crossed the Hobo-ken ferries yesteriay to enjoy the privilege of im-bibling lager without restraint. Several excur-sionists were found with cut heads and black eyes. in the streets, so that the cells were all occupied at the ponce station. Three New Yorkers were fined twenty dollars each for disorderly conduct, an un-incessed pendler was sentenced to twenty-one days and a man named Brown to ten days' imprisonment.

And Still Another Newark Free Love Case-The Bliter Experience of John Pfeide With Young Men Boarders.

In a state of dire tribulation yesterday one John Pfeifle, a German of about forty, residing at Rose-ville Park, near Newark, appeared before Justice dilis and told a tale of his bitter experience of young men boarders. His object was to induce the magis men boardera. His object was to induce the magistrate to issue a warrant for the arrest of Wilhelmina Pleifle, his wife, and a young man mamed John Phillip Peter, of No. 105 Ferguson street. It appears Pienfle lived with his wife in New York and kept three young men boarders. Peter was one of these. Five months ago the husband and wire had a serious quarrel, in the course of which he beat her so that when arraighed at the Tombs he was sent on Blackwell's Island for six months. In consequence of an attack of smallpox he was liberated a few days ago, and then he discovered that his beloved Wilhelmina had cleared out with young Peter and had gone with him to Newark to live. The warrant was accordingly issued, and in the evening the alleged erring pair were taked into enstedy and lodged in the City Prison. The woman is thirty-two years of age and Peter twenty-live. She denies that anything of a criminal character has transpired between herself and Peter. The charge against her, if proved, will send her to the State Prison, and enable her husband to obtain a divorce.

Sunday Disturbances in Newark. George Hastings and Michael McGinn, engaged in a street affray on Springfield street, while laboring under the influence of book beer. After smashing doors and windows along the street they took to smashing each other's inces and were promptly snatened up by the police and lodged in the city

snatched up by the ponce and too prison.

The intended "areal velocipede exhibition," under the auspices of the German Dramatic Association, which was to have been given at Tryolf Park, did not come of, for the reason that Chief Peckwell, determined to put a stop to such vio ations of the existing State and local laws for the proper observance of the Sabbath, put an injunction on the "areal"—as the posters called the performance—exhibitors.

"SKIN GAME."

Robert Smith, a villainous looking, low-browed ough, was arraigned yesterday morning at the fombs, charged with robbing John Miller, a newly

arrived German emigrant, of six English gold sovereigns in the following manner:—
Miller was accosted on Saturday morning at the Castie Garden by a countryman named Charles Wenelke, who, learning that Miller was about to proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., volunteered to bring him to an agent where he could procure a ticket to the place of his destination. The unfortunate dupe fell an easy victum to the wiles of the scoundrelly runner, and atonce accompanied him to 528 Broadway, where Wencike introduced Miller to Robert Smith, telling the former that Smith was the ticket agent. Smith, who is also a German, pretended to take a great who is also a German pretended to take a great Wencike introduced Miller to Robert Smith, telling the former that Smith was the ticket agent. Smith, who is also a German, pretended to take a great interest in the verdant countryman, and after some conversation induced the latter to accompany him to No. 38 Bowery, a notable gambling den, where wandering innocents are taken in and done for. Here the ticket agent endeavored to draw Miller into playing a game of "faro;" but the latter, who began to suspect his new friend, stoutly refused, declaring his intention to leave the house at once. This, however, was easier said than done, and Miller was forced back into his seat and compelled to look at the others playing. In a little time Smith lost all his money, and, staking his gold watch and chain, lost them also. Turning to Miller Smith exclaimed:—"I am out of luck; you guess a color for me." This the latter refused to do at first, but to get rid of the other's importunity remarked:—"Lay black or any color you like; it's nothing to me." Smith did lay black and losh again, when, having no money, the gamblers, aided by Smith, surrounded the unfortunate Miller, and, by means of threats, forced him to give up all the money in his possession, which amounted to six gold sovereigns. Miller subsequently caused Smith's arrest by Sergeant Porcher, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, and trial.

Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders invigorate the body and parity the blood.

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for all coughs and colds. Sold everwhere.

A.-Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street. A .- While Waiting for a Cough "to Go As It came," you are often sowing-the seeds of consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure our

American Waltham Watches.—The Best and cheapest watches made. For sale by FULLER & CO., 26 John street, New York.

A.—The Celebrated Chlorul Remedies, Chloral Tablets, for the immediate and permanent cure of couchs, colds, bronchyits, and affections of the throat, chest and lungs. CHLORAL SOOTHING CORDIAL, for testiang children, contains no optum, morphine, or poisonus narrotte; absolutely harmless and certain to produce caim and natural sieep. For sale by druggists generally. Wholesale depot, 30 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-neous. Factory 16 Bond street.

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In the summer season there is no healthier or more palatable tood than HECKER'S FARINA. It is light, agreeable, easily digested, and for puddings or jellice is unrivailed. Sole by all grocers. Infallibility Proclaimed for Style, Elegance, fit and prices for Coats. Vests and Pants by INGRAM & SON, 60 Pulton street, New York.

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